

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

(Public Health Department)

ANNUAL REPORT

1967

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

COUNCIL OFFICES

OXTED, SURREY.

(Telephone No. Oxted 3232)

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

(Also: Medical Officer of Health, Reigate M.B.
and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer, Surrey C.C.)

WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

(Also Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Reigate, M.B.)

GWENDOLYN R. TAPP, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

ARTHUR H. SEWELL, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
Cert. Sanitary Science.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

PETER F. WEST, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors Diploma.

Public Health Inspector

JOHN T. THOMPSON, P.H.I.E.B. Diploma
R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors Diploma. D.I.S.A.A.

Clerk

MAUREEN S. QUELCH (to 15th September, 1967)
SUZANNE BEAUMONT (from 18th September, 1967)

Shorthand Typist (Part-time)

R.MARY TUTCHER (to 15th September, 1967)
BARBARA BOOTH (from 9th October, 1967)

Rodent Operator

T.WILLIAMS

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr.Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report of the public health, sanitary circumstances and vital statistics of the Rural District of Godstone in the year 1967.

The Report is drawn up generally in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as indicated in Circular 1/68, and contains the information requested in the Public Health Officers' Regulations 1959.

In most respects the statistics of the Godstone Rural District compare favourably with any recently recorded in the district and with those for the country as a whole. The resident population estimated by the Registrar General at mid 1967 was 44,360; this represents an increase of 610 over the previous year. The recorded birth rate of 14.0 and the crude death rate of 7.8 show a slight decrease over those for 1966. Heart disease and cancer were again the main contributing causes of death.

Two noteworthy epidemiological events in 1967 were the expected prevalence of measles which exceeded the usual epidemic proportions; a total of 1120 cases were notified, and an outbreak of dysentery involving 61 cases. Twenty-one cases of food poisoning occurred in the area during the year, this number was somewhat higher than in past years. Investigations of some of the cases disclosed a positive link with infected farm animals. The incidence of tuberculosis continues to decline and the complete absence of confirmed cases of poliomyelitis and other acute infectious diseases of the nervous system is also noteworthy.

In the field of active prevention it is gratifying to record satisfactory rates of acceptance of protective inoculation against the ever widening range of diseases for which effective immunizing agents are now available. Measles will soon be added to the list of diseases for which vaccination will be available.

It was not necessary in 1967 to exercise the powers conferred under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, to secure the compulsory removal of persons living in insanitary conditions and incapable of looking after themselves. One case in which it was thought that such action might be necessary was investigated and the person concerned was persuaded to accept institutional care.

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The Report includes a brief account of the various routine activities of the Public Health Department with regard to measures taken to ensure a satisfactory standard of purity and quality of water, milk and food supplies, sanitary inspection, duties under Public Health and Housing Acts and Factories Acts, rodent control, refuse collection, cesspool cleansing and other matters directly concerned in the promotion of communal health, environmental health and hygiene.

In conclusion, I should like to pay tribute to the past devotion to service of the late Mr.A.H. Sewell, Chief Public Health Inspector, whose untimely death occurred in May of this year; his cheerful disposition, willing assistance and loyalty is a great loss to the Department.

I gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the medical practitioners in various public health matters.

My thanks are due also to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support and consideration, to my colleagues in other departments of the Council for their help and indulgence, and to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal and efficient service throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

William Moore.

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (Land and Inland Water) in acres	52,507
Population at Census 1961	40,225
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population at mid-year 1967	44,360
Number of inhabited houses at 1st April, 1968 according to the Rate Books	13,601
Rateable Value (1st April, 1968)	£1,961,192
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,828. 5. 3d.

TABLE 1

The area and population at the 1961 Census of the various Parishes comprising the Rural District, the estimated population of each at Mid-Year, 1967, and the rateable value of each Parish at 1st April, 1968, are as follows:-

PARISHES	AREA IN ACRES	CENSUS POPULATION OF PARISHES 1961	ESTIMATED POPULATION MID-YEAR 1967	RATEABLE VALUE AT 1.4.68.
Bletchingley	5,794	3,395	3,855	£123,042
Burstow	4,750	4,374	4,555	171,438
Chelsham	2,703	1,285	1,385	39,016
Crowhurst	2,119	296	383	12,492
Felbridge	2,080	1,372	1,536	92,877
Godstone	4,483	5,510	5,768	219,403
Horne	3,603	805	861	31,211
Limpsfield	4,588	3,296	3,851	211,364
Lingfield	9,239	6,871	7,622	283,719
Nutfield	3,390	2,597	2,717	166,684
Oxted	3,743	8,094	9,036	465,286
Tandridge	2,722	713	902	26,163
Tatsfield	1,304	1,462	1,726	67,724
Titsey	1,989	155	163	14,164
(S.E. GAS & Electricity Boards)	-	-	-	36,609
TOTALS	52,507	40,225	44,360	1,961,192

TABLE II

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births:-</u>												
Legitimate				Males	283	Females	288	Total	571			
Illegitimate	..	..		Males	21	Females	16	Total	37			
<u>Birth Rate</u>												
do	1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.0			
do	for the five years 1962 to 1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.7			
									15.8			
<u>Still Births</u>												
Legitimate	..	..		Males	4	Females	9	Total	13			
Illegitimate	..	..		Males	-	Females	-	Total	-			
<u>Rate per 1,000 total births</u>												
do	do	1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.7			
			..	..	..	..	..	..	15.7			
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>												
				Males	308	Females	313	Total	621			
<u>Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births</u>												
									6.0			
<u>Infant Mortality:-</u>												
Deaths of infants under the age of one year:-												
Legitimate	..	..		Males	2	Females	6	Total	8			
Illegitimate	..	..		Males	-	Females	1	Total	1			
<u>Infant Death Rates:-</u>												
All infants per 1,000 live births 14.8												
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .. 28.0												
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.. 64.1												
Deaths of infants under the age of 4 weeks												
Legitimate	..	..		Males	2	Females	4	Total	6			
Illegitimate	..	..		Males	-	Females	1	Total	1			
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e.under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births 11.5												
<u>Maternal Mortality:-</u>												
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion Nil												
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births Nil												
<u>Deaths (nett):-</u>												
Males	..	..	..	203	Females	..	..	229	..	Total	432	
Do.1966:-												
Males	..	..	..	226	Females	..	..	242	..	Total	468	
<u>Death Rate:-</u> 7.8												
Do.1966 10.7												
Do. for the five years 1962 to 1966 11.4												
Percentage of total deaths occurring in Hospitals. 93.9												
<u>Deaths from:-</u>												
Cancer (all ages) 79												
Measles (all ages) Nil												
Whooping Cough (all ages).. .. . Nil												
Gastro-enteritis (under 2 years of age) Nil												

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE IN 1967.

	M	F	TOTAL
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-	2
2. Tuberculosis, other forms.	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections.	-	1	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2	4	6
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	18	4	22
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	6	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	20	18	38
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	2	-	2
16. Diabetes.	-	4	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.	25	30	55
18. Coronary disease, angina.	55	41	96
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	3	1	4
20. Other heart disease.	18	22	40
21. Other circulatory disease.	7	17	24
22. Influenza.	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia.	12	36	48
24. Bronchitis.	14	7	21
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	4	1	5
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations.	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	9	18	27
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	3	1	4
34. All other accidents.	4	3	7
35. Suicide.	-	3	3
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	203	229	432

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation.

The provision of hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Patients from the Godstone Rural District are admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Bletchingley, and Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, if the required accommodation and facilities are available; otherwise, they are sent to isolation hospitals in other parts of the Hospital Region. The removal to hospital of the 16 infectious cases requiring institutional care in 1967 was as follows:-

Godstone Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bletchingley.	-	11 cases
Oxted & Limpsfield Hospital, Oxted.	-	1 case
Redhill General Hospital.	-	2 cases
Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton.	-	2 cases

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Table IV shows the numbers of the various notifiable infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, recorded in the area during the calendar year, classified according to the age of the patient, together with the number of cases removed to hospital, and the total deaths from each disease.

The prevalence of the various notifiable infectious diseases is reviewed below.

Smallpox.

There were no confirmed or suspected cases of smallpox in the Rural District during 1967.

Scarlet Fever.

7 cases of scarlet fever were notified; 7 fewer than in 1966. This disease continues to be clinically mild but each case was investigated by the Public Health Inspectors in order to ascertain that home conditions were satisfactory and to give advice on preventing the spread of the disease.

Whooping Cough.

The 27 cases of whooping cough were mainly confined to the 5-10 years age group and showed an increase on the figure for 1966.

Measles.

Measles reached epidemic proportions during the Spring; 1120 cases were notified; this was a larger number than the expected bi-annual epidemic. The bulk of the cases were below the age of 11 years. 11 cases were removed for hospital treatment for reasons of complications and lack of proper home isolation conditions.

When measles vaccine becomes readily available and widely used, these epidemics should disappear.

Pneumonia.

The number of cases of pneumonia showed an increase on the previous year.

Dysentery.

61 cases were notified; the majority of these cases occurred in the Lingfield, Dormansland and Felbridge areas, and appeared to be connected with an

epidemic in the East Grinstead Urban District during the early summer. Children of school age were mainly affected but a large number of parents also suffered from this disease. Family contacts were screened and several symptomless excretors were discovered. Some of the cases took several months to clear up and one case, a child of 5 years, has remained in the carrier state.

Food Poisoning.

21 cases of food poisoning occurred during the year. Although only 4 cases were notified, a further 17 cases were found by laboratory examination of specimens following requests from General Practitioners for the investigation of cases of diarrhoea and vomiting.

Following a meal in a restaurant in an adjoining district, 4 people had symptoms of food poisoning within an hour of consuming Chinese food. Although specimens were submitted for laboratory examination, no organism was isolated. All the patients recovered quite quickly.

6 cases of salmonellosis living on farms had a direct connection with infected calves. 2 farms were involved and at both, the same type of salmonella was isolated from the calves and the calf food which had imported ingredients.

The majority of the cases did not respond to antibiotics and it was many months before some of the cases were cleared with 3 negative specimens.

Poliomyelitis.

No confirmed case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year. A case of suspected poliomyelitis, a 6 year old girl, was admitted to hospital and was later diagnosed as osteomyelitis.

Paratyphoid.

1 case of paratyphoid was notified in 1967. The patient had had a history of the disease some months prior to moving into this area.

Other diseases.

16 cases of acute illness were admitted to hospital and were found not to be notifiable diseases. A further 15 cases with symptoms of gastro-enteritis were investigated by the Public Health Inspectors and these were also found not to be due to pathogenic organisms. The opportunity to investigate all cases of diarrhoea of unknown origin is welcomed, because early notification by Medical Practitioners gives the Inspectors a much better opportunity to secure left over food which may enable the source of infection to be traced.

Control of Infectious Diseases.

All infectious disease enquiries are made by the Public Health Inspectors; these enquiries include the tracing of contacts and collection of specimens for despatch to the Public Health Laboratory. During the year, 760 visits were made in dealing with two outbreaks of sonnei dysentery, which reached epidemic proportions, and several cases of food poisoning.

Disinfection of Bedding, etc.

There is no disinfection station within the district and, by arrangement with the Reigate Borough Council, bedding and other items requiring sterilization are dealt with at the disinfector at Earlswood. A record number of 306 articles received treatment during 1967. The large number was accounted for when a residential school had impetigo and the bedding was sent to Earlswood during the holidays in an effort to stop the spread of the infection.

TABLE IV

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

NOTIFIED IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF

GODSTONE IN THE YEAR 1967.

	Cases Notified in age groups.													Totals	Total removed to hospital	Total Deaths
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over				
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	
Whooping Cough	1	-	3	5	3	12	2	-	-	-	1	-	27	-	-	
Measles	13	179	163	160	193	366	27	7	10	2	-	-	1120	11	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	4	13	1	1	
Dysentery	-	3	4	6	7	16	7	1	15	2	-	-	61	1	-	
Food Poison- ing.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	1	-	
Erysipe- las.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	
Para- Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	7	1	-	
<u>TOTAL</u>	15	182	174	172	206	401	36	8	25	7	5	4	1235	16	1	

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of the new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V. The numbers are small and occurred mainly in the older age group. May I stress again the importance of the Mass Radiography Service, especially for immigrants entering the country.

28 notified cases were removed from the register of tuberculous persons; 4 on death, 7 on leaving the district and 17 on complete recovery from the disease. In 2 of the cases death was from non-tuberculous causes. At the end of the year there were 85 known cases of tuberculosis in the Rural District, including 69 (40 males and 29 females) in which the lungs were affected and 16 (6 males and 10 females) with tuberculosis of the other organs.

No special action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1952 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade), nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

The South East Surrey Care Association which works in close association with the local Chest Clinics, continued its activities on behalf of tuberculous persons and their dependants. Assistance granted during the year included the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothing, sick room requisites, etc., and payments of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which could not be met from official sources.

TABLE V.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS

FROM THE DISEASE IN THE AREA DURING 1967

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The following tables indicate the notifications and numbers of vaccinations and immunisations carried out during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

	0 - 3 mths.	3 - 6 mths.	9 - 12 mths.	1 yr.	2 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	Total
Primary Vaccination	3	2	2	208	60	28	303
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	4	79	83

No case of generalised vaccinia, encephalomyelitis, or death from complications of vaccination was reported.

Vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus - Completed Primary Courses.

<u>Year of Birth:</u>	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960/63	Others under age 16	Total
Triple DTP	171	233	9	1	2	2	418
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	1	-	2	28	24	55
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	39	39
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	1	58	59
Measles	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Poliomyelitis	92	334	43	14	18	9	510

<u>Reinforcing Doses:</u>	1967	1966	1965	1964	1960/63	Others under age 16	Total
Triple DTP	4	61	189	21	104	17	396
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	3	11	8	317	145	484
Diphtheria	-	1	-	-	123	32	156
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	4	39	44
Poliomyelitis	-	26	89	8	272	50	445

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

The County Council's arrangements for routine B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis extend to thirteen-year-old pupils at County Council and independent schools, and also to some older pupils and students at County Colleges and other establishments for further education.

Subject to the consent of their parents, persons in these groups are skin tested to ascertain if they have already had a primary tuberculous infection, and those giving a negative result are offered B.C.G. vaccination. The object of the scheme is to protect young people before they leave school and so widen their range of contact with possible sources of infection.

Testing was conducted at two schools in the Rural District during the year, with the following results:-

	<u>Court Lees, South Godstone.</u>	<u>Moorhouse, Hurst Green.</u>
Number of pupils in age group	61	6
Number consenting to treatment	43	4
Percentage consenting to treatment	70.5%	66.6
Number Mantoux tested	41	4
Number of negative reactors	32	3
Percentage giving negative reaction	78%	75%
Number vaccinated	32	3
Percentage of age group vaccinated	50.24%	50%

TABLE VI.

COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Address of Clinic	Infant Welfare	Ante-Natal	Dental	Eye	General Medical	Physiotherapy	Speech Therapy
<u>BLETCHINGLEY</u> Church Room	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BLINDLEY HEATH</u> Church Hall	Friday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Friday p.m.	-	-
<u>DORMANSLAND</u> Baptist Chapel	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Monday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>GODSTONE</u> Godstone Club	Wednesday p.m. (1st 3rd & 5th)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st 3rd & 5th)	-	-
<u>HURST GREEN</u> St. Agatha's Hall	Monday p.m.	-	-	-	Monday p.m.	-	-
<u>LIMPSTFIELD</u> St. Andrew's Hall	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Thursday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>LINGFIELD</u> 26, Bakers Lane (Lingfield 45)	Tuesday p.m.	-	Wednesday a.m. & p.m. Thursday p.m.	Monday p.m. (2nd)	Tuesday p.m.	By appointment	By appointment
<u>OXTED</u> Congregational Hall Station Road East (Oxted 3164)	Tuesday p.m.	Monday a.m. (2nd & 4th)	Friday a.m. and p.m.	Wednesday a.m. (1st 3rd & 4th)	Monday a.m. (2nd & 4th)	By appointment	-
<u>SMALLFIELD</u> Church Hall	Thursday p.m. (1st 3rd & 5th)	-	-	-	Thursday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>SOUTH GODSTONE</u> Lagham Hall	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-	-	Friday p.m. (2nd & 4th)	-	-
<u>SOUTH NUTFIELD</u> Village Hall	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Tuesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-
<u>TATSFIELD</u> Parish Hall	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-	-	Wednesday p.m. (1st & 3rd)	-	-

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A large proportion of the Godstone Rural District is sewered and there are seven main sewage works serving the large centres of population. The disposal system is by traditional methods and all works have different features; having been constructed at different times and, as each successive disposal works is reconstructed, all the modern techniques and latest machinery are incorporated.

The most modern will be the Lingfield treatment works, which has a sludge digestion plant, in addition to sludge drying beds equipped with a mechanical scraping and conveyor system.

After reconstruction, the Lingfield works will be capable of dealing with sewage from the small treatment plant at Dormans Park, which is to be closed down. It will also be capable of treatment of sewage from sewer extension proposed for South Godstone and the Felcourt area. One notable addition to the Lingfield works is a receiving tank into which cesspool tankers can discharge, and treatment of the contents can be carried out during off peak periods.

The Burstow works is undergoing enlargement and reconstruction and when these works are completed, there will be additional capacity for the Keepers Corner (sewer extension) and the sewage from the Nutfield area.

In addition to the main 9 disposal works, there are 6 small treatment plants serving small groups of houses. There are now 8 pumping units in various parts of the district, which have to be maintained by the Council.

Main drainage is long overdue in several parts of the district; several schemes were pruned from the estimates and no sewer extensions were carried out in 1967. 12 dwellings were connected to the existing sewers. Much time was spent by the Inspectors in persuading householders to connect to the sewer and, in some cases, small pumping units which pump crude sewage have been installed, where insufficient fall has precluded a gravity connection.

The Carlton Road, South Godstone area, the Felcourt area, Crowhurst waste and parts of Outwood are all scheduled for main drainage; building continues in these areas and the number of cesspools and septic tanks increases. These areas have a clay sub-soil and nuisances from these systems which do not have proper attention are constantly cropping up, and the problems are most difficult to solve when the real solution is main drainage.

Cesspool Cleansing.

The department operates 3 cesspool emptying vehicles; 2 are of 750 gallon and the third is of 1500 gallon capacity; all have been fully employed during the year and it has only been the willingness of the drivers to work long hours that an efficient service has been possible.

It was hoped that with the programme for sewer extensions it would be possible to operate the service with 2 vehicles but with the cutting back of the various main drainage schemes for financial reasons, it now appears that the third vehicle will be required for some time to come, and the 12 year old tanker will have to be replaced.

The disposal of cesspool sewage from the tankers is becoming an increasing problem. With the rebuilding of the disposal works at Lingfield, the tankers have to discharge their contents at Godstone Works. This additional road mileage and travelling time has reduced the number of cesspools emptied per week.

This service was the subject of works study survey and the institution of the bonus incentive scheme has produced an increase in production and shown a small saving in expenditure. This was mainly due to the operation of the vehicles with one man instead of two.

TABLE VII.

WATER SUPPLY

	Direct to Houses	Wells	Rain Water Tanks
Bletchingley	1,059 (3,849)	2 (6)	-
Burstow	1,356 (4,552)	2 (3)	-
Chelsham	108 (1,385)	-	-
Crowhurst	115 (383)	-	-
Felbridge	600 (1,536)	-	-
Godstone	2,029 (5,758)	4 (10)	-
Horne	264 (861)	-	-
Limpsfield	1,076 (3,847)	1 (4)	-
Lingfield	2,305 (7,622)	-	-
Nutfield	823 (2,717)	-	-
Oxted	3,087 (9,036)	-	-
Tandridge	233 (902)	-	-
Tatsfield	427 (1,522)	-	62 (204)
Titsey	24 (85)	24 (78)	-
TOTALS	13,506 (44,055)	33 (101)	62 (204)

WATER SUPPLY

With the exception of the Parish of Tatsfield, which obtains its supply mainly from the Metropolitan Water Board, and some 24 dwellings in the Parish of Titsey, which have a filtered piped supply from a privately owned deep bore well, the whole of the Rural District is supplied by the East Surrey Water Company. In parts of the Parish of Oxted, the Parish of Limpsfield and the parts of Tatsfield supplied by the Company, the water is derived from the lower green-sand and elsewhere, from deep borings in the chalk; the water from both sources is chlorinated and de-chlorinated before distribution to consumers.

The supplies from the public water mains were adequate in quantity throughout the year. The quality, as revealed by chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals, was invariably reported to be satisfactory. No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination.

Samples of the water before and after treatment are submitted twice weekly for bacteriological examination, under private arrangements made by the East Surrey Water Company. In addition, samples of the treated water are examined chemically and bacteriologically about 40 times a year, under a rota system arranged by the Medical Officers of Health of the districts supplied by the Company; samples are taken in each district at stated times and copies of the Analyst's reports are circulated to all the districts concerned.

The estimated number of dwelling-houses in each parish supplied from the public water mains (direct to houses and by means of stand-pipes), wells and rainwater tanks are set out in Table VII. The population supplied under each heading is shown in brackets.

Supplies from rainwater tanks are confined to outlying dwellings in the Parish of Tatsfield and, not infrequently, fail completely after prolonged periods of dry weather. In such an emergency and, in order to replenish the drinking water supplies of the dwellings affected, the Metropolitan Water Board conveys water by tanker on payment of a small charge to cover transport costs.

There is a natural fluoride content of between 0.1 to 0.15 parts per million in the water from the Metropolitan Water Board and the East Surrey Water Company. No decision has yet been made on the question of adding fluoride to water as a preventive measure.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses within the Godstone Rural District.

Laboratory Facilities.

All pathological specimens, milk and water samples are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton. Samples put on the train at Oxted, Redhill or Horley, or on the Southdown bus at East Grinstead, are collected at Brighton at 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. the same day.

The Director, Dr. Jameson, and his Chief Technician, Mr. Emberley, have provided a most efficient service in dealing with all the samples and specimens, and their unfailing help and advice on the interpretation of the results has, as usual, been greatly appreciated.

H O U S I N G

TABLE VIII

1.	<u>Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year 1967.</u>	
(i)	Inspections of houses under Housing and Public Health Acts.	186
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses (included in sub-head (i)) which were inspected under the Housing Acts only.	20
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be so unfit as to be incapable of repair at a reasonable cost.	3
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	50
2.	<u>Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.</u>	
(i)	After informal action by Local Authority.	41
(ii)	After formal notice under: (a) Public Health Act.	2
	(b) Housing Act 1957.	12
3.	<u>Houses Demolished.</u>	
(i)	Clearance Areas.	NIL
(ii)	Not in Clearance Area = as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 Housing Act, 1957.	3
4.	<u>Unfit Houses Closed.</u>	
(i)	Under Section 16 Housing Act 1957 and Section 10 (1) and ii (2) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) act 1953.	8
(ii)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act 1957.	NIL
5.	<u>Rent Act 1957.</u>	
(i)	Number of applications received for Certificates of Disrepair.	1
(ii)	Council's decision to issue Form L Notices under Schedule III.	1
(iii)	Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects.	1
(iv)	Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued.	1
(v)	Number of Certificates cancelled on completion of work.	NIL
(vi)	Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair withdrawn.	1
6.	<u>Houses Erected.</u>	
(i)	Number of houses completed in 1966 by private enterprise.	187
(ii)	Number of houses completed by Local Authority.	20

SECTION IV.

FACTORIES ACT 1961.

The factories on the Register of the
Local Authority are as follows:-

TABLE IX.

	<u>Mechanical Power</u>	<u>Non-Mechanical Power</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Aircraft Components	1	-	1
Agricultural Engineers	3	-	3
Aircraft Engine Repairs	2	-	2
Bakeries	8	-	8
Brass Finishing	1	-	1
Brick Making	2	-	2
Builders	3	3	6
Cabinet Makers	2	1	3
Carbon Paper Manufacture	1	-	1
Chemical Manufacturers	2	-	2
Cleaners & Dyers	3	-	3
Concrete Products	3	-	3
Cosmetics	1	-	1
Cycle Repairers	-	1	1
Dress Making	-	1	1
Electrical Engineering	-	1	1
Electronic Equipment Repairs	1	-	1
Fruit Storage	2	-	2
Fullers Earth Works	2	-	2
French Chalk Grinders	1	-	1
Furnace Manufacture	1	-	1
Gas Storage	3	-	3
Grinding Tool Repairs	1	-	1
Hydraulic Equipment	2	-	2
Instrument Maker	1	-	1
Jeweller	-	2	2
Joinery	6	1	7
Knackers Yard	-	1	1
Laundries	1	1	2
Lead Lights and Glass Cutting	1	-	1
Light Engineering Works	10	-	10
Motor Repairers	29	-	29
Picture Framing	-	1	1
Plumber	-	1	1
Printers	4	-	4
Projection Room	1	-	1
Pottery	1	-	1
Radio Repairs	2	-	2
Rectifiers	1	-	1
Saddlery	-	1	1
Sawmills	2	-	2
Stonemason	-	1	1
Structural Engineers	1	-	1
Smithies	2	-	2
Tile Making	1	-	1
Tailoring	-	1	1
Upholstery	1	-	1
Wax Modelling	1	-	1
Woodcrafts	1	-	1
TOTALS:	111	17	128

The following Table indicating the work carried out during the year 1967 in connection with the inspection of Factories, is submitted in accordance with Section 153 of the Act:-

INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	17	7	2	NIL
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	111	32	7	NIL
3. Other premises under the Act (excluding outworker's premises).	16	16	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:	144	55	9	NIL

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel, Making, etc.	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Lampshades	6	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:	7	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

FIRE PRECAUTIONS (SECTION 40 to 52)

The Surrey County Council Fire Service have the responsibility of administering this section of the Factories Act. Close liaison is maintained with the Fire Brigade Headquarters on all matters of mutual interest, in particular, alterations to existing buildings, so that advice can be given on the type of fire precautions most suited to the premises under consideration.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act 1952 and Regulations 1953.
Oil Heater Regulations 1962 and 1966.

The vast majority of heating appliances are manufactured to conform to British Standard Specifications and no action under this Act was required during the year. Since this Act came into force, the number of accidents attributable to absence of guards has declined, although old appliances which do not conform to the requirements of the Act are still found in use.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963.

A total of 331 inspections and visits were made to Registered Premises during the year and Table X gives details of registrations and general inspections made.

TABLE X

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

Registrations and General Inspections during the year ended 31st December 1967.

Class of Premises.	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	8	81	37
Retail shops	21	187	115
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	2	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	6	42	35
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
TOTALS:	36	313	188
Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act.			<u>331</u>
Class of Workplace.	Number of persons employed.		
Offices	855		
Retail shops	800		
Wholesale Departments, warehouses	26		
Catering Establishments open to public	350		
Canteens	24		
Fuel storage depots	4		
	TOTAL:	<u>2059</u>	

Five accidents were reported; all were fully investigated and measures to prevent recurrence suggested. No accidents were fatal and none were found to be due to contraventions of the Act.

Milk Supply.

The Surrey County Council is the licencing authority for the sale of Special Designation milks but the sampling duties have been delegated to the district councils. Distributors of milk are registered by the district council and there were 37 distributors on the register during 1967.

Pasteurised milk forms the bulk of the milk sold in the district. A small amount of untreated milk is sold, although most of it is bottled on farms outside the district.

Ultra heat treated milk appears to be gaining in popularity and since it has long keeping properties in the unopened container, it is being sold by grocers and supermarkets.

There are now no pasteurising plants in the district; all the pasteurised milk is heat treated outside the district and is brought into distributing depots already bottled. 4 main distributors have premises at Oxted, Godstone, Dormansland and Outwood, and the remainder of the area is supplied from distributors located in the towns just outside the boundaries.

Farms holding Producer/Retailer Licences issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, bottle or carton untreated milk and these supplies are sampled every 3 months; all 32 of the samples submitted for the biological examination were found to be negative to both tubercle bacilli and Brucella abortus.

Bottled supplies of untreated milk are sampled on the rounds and at milk shops every 3 months and are submitted to the methylene blue test, in addition to the biological examination. The 12 samples submitted satisfied all the tests.

105 samples of pasteurised milk were taken during the year; 26 of these were school milk and 76 of all grades were taken from distributors throughout the area. The remaining 3 samples were U.H.T. milk. 5 samples failed the methylene blue test and upon investigation, it was found that failure to rotate stock was the main reason for these failures. All 105 samples satisfied the phosphatase test which proved that all the samples had been efficiently heat treated.

Details of the samples, designation, etc., submitted to the laboratory during the year under review are set out in the attached table.

Farm Samples.

No. of samples submitted for biological examination	32
" " " passed the " "	32

Dairies & Milk Shops (Pasteurised)

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue and phosphatase tests	79
" " " satisfied the " " " " "	75
" " " failed " " "	4

Untreated Milk (Farm Bottled)

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue test	12
" " " passed the " " "	12
" " " passed the biological examination	12

School Milk.

No. of samples submitted for methylene blue and phosphatase tests	26
" " " satisfied the " " " " "	25
" " " failed the " " "	1

Return of Samples submitted by the
Surrey County Council and Analysed during 1967
RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
<u>FOOD:</u>						
Arrowroot	-	1	1			
Biscuits	-	1	1			
Bottle, School milk	1	-	1	1	-	1
Bread, fruit malt	-	1	1			
Cheese	2	-	2			
Cheese with Beer	-	1	1			
Confectionery, flour	1	2	3	1	-	1
Confectionery, sugar	-	2	2			
Cornish Pasties	-	2	2			
Cream	-	1	1			
Cream, Jersey	-	1	1			
Food Colour, green	-	1	1			
Lemon juice	1	-	1			
Margarine	1	-	1			
Marzipan	1	-	1			
Meat, cooked and prepared	1	-	1			
Milk	84	1	85			
Oil, ground nut	1	-	1			
Pastry, short	1	-	1			
Peanuts	1	-	1			
Peel, cut, mixed	1	-	1			
Pie Filling, fruit	-	1	1			
Pineapple juice	-	1	1			
Pudding, creamed rice	-	1	1			
Sausages	1	-	1			
Soft Drinks	1	1	2			
<u>DRUGS:</u>						
Glucose tablets	1	-	1			
Rose Hip syrup	1	-	1			
Totals	100	18	118	2	-	2

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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Return of Samples analysed during the year 1967

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Ttl	For- mal	Infor- mal	Ttl
<u>FOOD:</u>						
Almonds, ground	1	1	2			
Apple juice	1	-	1			
Apricots, tinned	1	-	1			
Arrowroot	-	1	1			
Bacon and Mushrooms, tinned	-	1	1			
Baking Powder	2	-	2			
Barley Wine	1	-	1			
Beef, minced	3	-	3			
Beer	7	-	7			
Biscuits	-	2	2			
Bottles, School Milk	2	-	2	2	-	2
Bread	3	3	6	1	1	2
Bread, fruit malt	1	1	2			
Bread Rolls	-	3	3			
Breakfast Cereals	-	1	1			
Butter	9	1	10			
Butter, Brandy flavoured	1	-	1			
Capon	1	1	2	1	-	1
Cheese	13	1	14			
Cheese Spread	-	6	6			
Cheese with Beer	-	1	1			
Chicken	-	1	1			
Chocolate, drinking	1	-	1			
Chocolate Spread	1	-	1			
Christmas Pudding	1	-	1			
Coffee	1	-	1			
Coffee, instant	1	-	1			
Cola and Rum	-	1	1			
Confectionery, flour	7	8	15	3 ⁺	-	3
Confectionery, sugar	5	9	14	1	-	1
Cornish Pasties	-	4	4			
Cream	2	2	4			
Cream, clotted	1	-	1			
Cream, double	2	1	3			
Cream, Jersey	-	1	1			
Cream, sterilised	1	-	1			
Curry Powder	-	1	1			
Curry with chicken & mushroom	-	1	1			
Custard Powder	1	-	1			
Custard, ready-to-serve	1	-	1			
Figs	1	-	1			
Fish Cakes	2	-	2			
Fish fillets, smoked herring	-	1	1			
Fish, tinned	8	1	9			
Food Colour, green	-	1	1			
Fruit, dried, various	5	-	5			
Fruit Salad, tinned	1	1	2			
Gelatine	1	-	1			
Gin	3	-	3			
Grapefruit, tinned	-	1	1			
Honey	1	1	2			
Horseradish, creamed	1	-	1			
Ice Cream	5	-	5			
Iced Lolly	1	-	1			
Jam	3	2	5			
Carried forward	103	60	163	8	1	9

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Ttl	For- mal	Infor- mal	Ttl
<u>Brought Forward</u>	103	60	163	8	1	9
Jelly, table	3	-	3			
Lemon juice	2	-	2			
Lentils	1	-	1			
Margarine	2	-	2			
Marmalade	-	2	2	-	1	1
Marzipan	2	-	2			
Meat, cooked and prepared	5	3	8			
Meat, minced	3	-	3			
Milk	585	35	620	7	-	7
Milk, evaporated	1	-	1			
Mincemeat	-	1	1			
Mustard	1	-	1			
Oil, corn	1	-	1			
Oil, ground nut	1	-	1			
Orange juice	4	-	4			
Pastry, short	1	-	1			
Pate, chicken liver	1	-	1			
Peanuts	1	-	1			
Peas, processed	-	1	1			
Peel, cut, mixed	1	-	1			
Pepper	2	-	2			
Pickles	-	1	1			
Pie Filling, fruit	-	3	3			
Pie, fruit	-	2	2			
Pie, meat	1	-	1			
Pineapple juice	-	1	1			
Potato Crisps	2	1	3			
Prunes, tinned	-	1	1	-	1	1
Pudding, creamed rice	-	1	1			
Quick Jel	1	-	1			
Raspberries, tinned	1	1	2	1	-	1
Rice	1	-	1			
Rice, cooked	1	-	1			
Rice Crisp Praline	-	1	1			
Sauce, Strawberry	-	1	1			
Sausage, liver	1	-	1			
Sausage Meat	3	-	3			
Sausage Roll	-	1	1			
Sausages	30	-	30	2	-	2
Scalloped Potatoes	-	1	1	-	1	1
Shandy, ginger beer	-	1	1			
Soft Drinks	10	1	11			
Soup, tinned	2	1	3	1	1	2
Strawberries, tinned	1	-	1			
Tart, Blackberry	-	1	1			
Tea	7	1	8			
Turnovers, Apple & fresh cream	1	-	1			
Vinegar	2	2	4			
Whisky	10	4	14	1	-	1
Yoghurt	-	2	2	-	1	1
<u>Carried Forward</u>	794	130	924	20	6	26

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total	For- mal	Infor- mal	Total
Brought forward	794	130	924	20	6	26
<u>DRUGS:</u>						
Alka-Seltzer, tablets	-	1	1			
Blackcurrant linctus	-	1	1			
Glucose tablets	1	-	1			
Glycerine Lemon & Honey linctus	-	1	1			
Glycerine Lemon & Ipec mixture	1	1	2	1	1	2
Menthol & Eucalyptus sweets	1	-	1			
Mentholated Bronchial pastilles	1	-	1			
Paracetamol tablets	-	1	1			
Rose Hip Syrup	1	-	1			
Vitamin B tonic	-	1	1			
Zinc & Castor Oil	-	1	1			
TOTALS:	799	137	936	21	7	28

- + Legal proceedings were instituted against a bakery Company for selling a jam and cream sponge containing a moth. On conviction, the Company was fined £10. with £5.5.0d. costs.
- + Legal proceedings were instituted against a bakery Company for selling a Bakewell tart containing a cigarette end. On conviction, the Company was fined £15. with £5.5.0d. costs.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

The Surrey County Council is the Food & Drugs Authority for the Godstone Rural District for the purpose of sampling under Sections 89-99 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955. The Inspectors are based at the Divisional Office in Dorking and the following tables show details of 113 samples taken in the Godstone Rural District, and 968 samples taken elsewhere in the County.

Bacteriological Sampling.
Sampling of Ice-cream.

82 premises are registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream. Of these, 2 premises are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, which is the ice-cream made by reconstituting a sterile powder and freezing it in a dispensing machine. 29 catering establishments sell ice-cream but do not need registration under the Food & Drugs Act.

The table below gives results of the 18 samples of ice-cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Pre-wrapped ice-cream is well sampled prior to distribution and the majority of the samples taken were from establishments selling from bulk tins. Those premises where samples giving Grade II and III results were visited in order to advise on the improvement of handling techniques.

Samples	Grade			
	I	II	III	IV
	10	5	3	-

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

There are 3 private slaughterhouses and 1 knackers yard in the Godstone Rural District. Only 2 of the slaughterhouses are in regular use and the throughput was 3355 carcasses, 23 less than that of 1966. 100% inspection of carcasses has been maintained throughout the year, although many hours of overtime were necessary. 282 visits to the slaughterhouses for meat inspection duty were made.

An improvement in the hours of slaughtering was obtained by mutual agreement and it has not been necessary to exercise the statutory powers to control the hours of slaughtering.

Agreement has been made to eliminate slaughtering on Saturdays and Sundays. Most of the slaughtering is done after shop hours with part-time slaughtermen. 6 slaughtermen hold licences issued by the Council.

The quality of the meat inspected was of the usual high quality and the majority of the condemnations were due to liver fluke. 7 pigs heads were rejected for tuberculosis and 1 carcase was sent for deep freeze treatment following the discovery of localised cysterccercus bovis. There has been a definite decrease in the incidence of this disease over the past few years; many factors contribute to this decline and it is most encouraging to report the incidence as low as one case in 307. Cysterccercus bovis is the cystic stage of the human tape worm Taenia Saginata; these cysts are the size of a small pea and only by diligent search by incisions in the massetter muscles of the ox cheeks, the ox hearts and the diaphragm, can they be located.

Details of the number of animals slaughtered, carcasses inspected and condemnations are set out in the following tables:-

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART DURING YEAR 1967.

	Cattle excluding Bulls & Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	304	3	848	1218	982
Number inspected	304	3	848	1218	982
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	1	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	46	2	5	60	53
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	15.13	66.6	0.71	5.00	5.84
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.7
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases sub- mitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Poultry Hygiene and Inspection.

- (i) Number of poultry processing premises - 8
- (ii) Number of visits to premises - 18
- (iii) Total number of birds processed - 21,000
- (iv) Types of birds processed - Turkeys 18,500: Hens 2,500.
- (v) Percentage rejected as unfit - Turkeys 1.75%: Hens 5%.
- (vi) Weight condemned as unfit - Nil.
- (vii) Comments on poultry processing and inspection:

The 8 processing premises comprise 5 farms where the birds are reared and slaughtered; the other 3 premises are the licenced slaughterhouses. 2 of the 5 farms have up-to-date mechanical plant and equipment in order to produce "oven ready" poultry.

Inspection of Food.

30 visits to food premises were made at the request of traders for the voluntary surrender of food, and below is a list of the food found unfit for human consumption.

131 lbs. English beef - Bruising.
140 lbs. Ox cheek - Decomposition.
33 lbs. Sweetbreads - Decomposition.
145 lbs. Pork and Lamb joints.
38 lbs. Roasting chicken.
6 tins of Ham - blown and damaged tin.
109 packets of Frozen food - Decomposition.
5 tins of Fish - Blown and damaged tins.
17 tins of Fruit - " " " "
8 tins of Meat - " " " "
2 tins of Milk - " " " "

Food Complaints.

9 complaints of unsound food were investigated. Responsibility for a chestnut found in a bottle of milk could not be determined because the seal had been broken when the bottle was received, although it was certain that the chestnut had not been seen when the bottle was being washed and refilled. Enquiries into 4 other cases were inconclusive since the goods had been kept in the house for some time.

Some packets of sweet cigarettes which caused 2 children to suffer stomach upsets were sent to the Public Health Laboratory for investigation for excess yeasts, and to the Public Analyst for possible metallic contamination. No yeasts were found but an excess of calcium carbonate, which could have accounted for the upset, was found by the Public Analyst. No statutory action was taken because the amount of calcium carbonate was below the recognised limit.

3 cases of mouldy food were reported. In 2 cases it was a question of failure by the shopkeeper to destroy meat pies and sausage rolls after the "shelf-life" period had expired. One continues to be amazed by the ignorance of some traders when dealing with perishable food. Allowance is made, however, for genuine cases of this nature and the usual practice is to explain some form of coding system by which the trader knows the age of the food and so that after 48 hours, that food can be withdrawn from sale. I feel that there is a strong case for labelling food with the date of manufacture.

The ninth complaint was of a packet of cheese spread portions which were the result of a failure to rotate stocks and, on this occasion, the Council decided to prosecute the store under Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955. This was a case where warning and advice on a previous complaint had gone unheeded.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

247 visits for routine inspections and re-inspections were made during the year.

A generally good standard of food handling and cleanliness of premises was maintained.

As a result of notices served, several hotel kitchens were reconstructed; it is one of the more rewarding tasks of the job to be able to give advice on improvements and alterations.

It was necessary to report on one hotel kitchen to the Public Health Committee after repeated requests had been made to the management to attend to several contraventions. The Council decided to prosecute on 6 summons and fines, and costs totalling £165. were imposed by the Court in January, 1968. A summons was taken out on the chef found to be smoking in the kitchen but this could not be served, because the man disappeared from the establishment. The outcome of this prosecution was the voluntary closure of the hotel until the work required had been completed.

The following table indicates the position with regard to washing facilities at the various food premises.

Principal Trade	Total No. of Premises	No.fitted to comply with Regulation 16 i.e.Provision of wash-hand basins	No.to which Regulation 19 applies,i.e. where open food is handled	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19 i.e. Provision of sinks, etc.
Bakers	13	7	13	13
Butchers	20	18	20	18
Catering i.e.Cafes, Restaurants	28	18	28	26
Chemists	6	6	-	-
Clubs, Village Halls, Works, Canteens, Residential Premises	91	53	91	71
Confectioners	26	16	26	19 *
Fishmongers	4	4	4	3
Greengrocers	24	18	26	17
Grocers	76	58	73	67
Off Licences	4	3	1	1
Poultry Processing, etc.	6	1	6	1
Public Houses	55	43	55	53
Schools,Hospitals	42	Information not readily available.		
* Includes one Certificate of Exemption.				

REFUSE COLLECTION & DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

A slight improvement in the labour situation enabled a reasonably good collection service to be maintained although there were the usual delays after the Public Holidays and a certain amount of sickness put several rounds out of schedule.

A second Paxit IIIA continuous loader refuse collection vehicle was delivered in June and the added capacity of this vehicle enabled the increased amount of refuse in the Oxted area to be absorbed without any major alteration to the routes.

The Council engaged a firm of Management Consultants in an effort to improve the Council's services. The Consultants began a work study survey of the department's services in October and set up a Works Study Department which is responsible to the Engineer & Surveyor.

It was most gratifying to find that the Consultants could not show any saving in expenditure on the refuse collection service. All parts of the area now have a weekly collection and the men are well satisfied with the bonus scheme and shorter working hours; this should provide an incentive to keep a stable labour force.

The work study survey has provided a basis for future calculations and estimations of work in the district, which is increasing annually by an average of 200 properties.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in a disused sandpit off Outwood Lane, Bletchingley. Due to a complete lack of tipping space within the area of the Caterham & Warlingham Urban District Council, this Council agreed to come to their assistance by operating a joint disposal scheme. After a few months of the joint disposal scheme, which also incorporated the disposal of industrial waste from the container service operated by Hall & Co., it was obvious that the wheeled mechanical shovel was not capable of dealing with the increased amount of refuse. Delays resulted from punctures which were mainly due to wheel slip when attempting to move the tipped refuse. Several mechanical shovels on tracks were demonstrated, and although the compaction from such vehicles is not quite as good, the additional traction obtained enabled the tip operator to cope with the refuse much quicker. The Council decided to purchase a Track Marshall Shovel, which is proving to be very satisfactory and the tip is now maintained in a good condition.

With the increase in the amount and bulky nature of today's refuse, the tipping areas are filling up all too quickly, and with the great demand for tipping sites, there is a good case for pulverising refuse before tipping takes place.

The tip was set on fire on two occasions but, by prompt action on the part of the tip operator, the fires were soon extinguished.

During the warm weather the tipped refuse is treated with insecticide powder in order to control insect infestations. The Rodent Operator maintains regular surveys and treatments in order to deal with any rats before they become major infestations.

There has been a constant demand for special collections of refuse; people moving house were responsible for the bulk of the requests for this service. The charges for special collections ranged from 10/- for a single item, such as an old cooker, to £2. 5. -d for a full lorry load. These charges proved to be a deterrent to some people and this was the main reason that charges are to be dropped when the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act are implemented.

Abandoned motor vehicles continued to be a problem: the Rural District being surrounded by urbanised areas forms an ideal dumping ground, and many excursions with the Weatherill shovel and the open lorry had to be

made to the remote parts of the area where the wrecks were lifted and removed to the refuse tip. The Surrey County Council Highways Department had to remove vehicles abandoned and causing obstruction on the highways. A service was also provided for removal of vehicles from private houses, and during the year a total of 300 vehicles was dealt with in one way or another. Burial of old cars in the refuse tip has proved to be a very costly operation because of the valuable tipping space required and negotiations started in December with a London contractor to remove old vehicles from the district for total destruction at a Proler Cohen plant.

It was again necessary to get volunteers from the refuse collection staff to work on Saturday mornings, clearing up rubbish dumped on road verges and open spaces. I am hopeful that the increased penalties under the Civic Amenities Act will lead to less indiscriminate dumping throughout the countryside.

Trade refuse is collected from shops and small industrial concerns, along with the household refuse. The charges are made according to a sliding scale and, at the minimum rate of £2 per bin per annum, are very reasonable, but despite this nominal charge, a number of traders object to having to pay this charge in addition to their rates, even when it is pointed out to them that the Council is obliged to make charges as a statutory duty under the provision of the Public Health Act 1936.

The Report of the Working Party on Refuse Storage and Collection published their report in 1967. Set up in 1963 to examine refuse collection and storage and to give advice to Local Authorities, the Working Party has produced a most comprehensive 165 page report containing many interesting statistics.

On the question of collection, the Working Party condemns the skip method as used in this district and only recommends two systems for house-to-house collection, dustbin loading and paper sacks. Dustbin loading is very costly since the vehicles have to be specially adapted to deal with the specially designed bins which would have to be provided by the Local Authority. The paper sack system would appear to have many advantages, and I can foresee this method becoming the system in the future.

Mortuary Facilities

Modern mortuary facilities are provided at the rear of the Council Offices at Oxted; they are also used by The Caterham & Warlingham Urban District Council.

There are facilities for post mortem examinations and include a refrigeration unit. The building is well designed with modern surfaces, which makes the work of maintaining a high standard of cleanliness much easier. Mention of Mr. Chapman's work in assisting the Pathologist and the high standard of cleanliness must be made.

A total number of 70 bodies were admitted during the year; 37 from the Caterham area and 33 from Godstone Rural District.

Pets Shop Act 1951

No licences were issued during the year.

Noise Abatement Act 1960

No complaints under this Act were received during the year, although several contractors were found to be using road breaking equipment without "Muffs" fitted to the drills. In most cases the "muffs" were on site and were fitted to the drills when requested to do so.

Food Hygiene (Markets and Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulation 1966.

These regulations came into force on 1st January 1967.

There are no markets or stalls in the Godstone Rural District, but 22 inspections of mobile shops and delivery vehicles were recorded. Apart from one or two minor items, there were no serious contraventions requiring attention. Delivery vehicles operating to and from premises where washing facilities are provided enjoy certain exemptions from the Regulations. The butchers' old custom of delivery meat unwrapped from trays necessitates provision of hand washing facilities on the vehicle. The majority of butchers now wrap their deliveries since it is difficult to instal hand washing facilities with hot water in their small delivery vans.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and there was no cause to submit any samples for examination.

These regulations, which came into force on the 1st January 1964, require all liquid egg intended for use in food for human consumption to be pasteurised. These regulations were necessary to curb the salmonelli infections which were continually being isolated from samples of this commodity.

Caravan Site and Control of Development Act 1960.

Eleven site licences were operating during the year. Eight of these licences were in respect of individual caravans and three were for sites with some 72 caravans on them. The total number of 90 caravans were on privately owned residential sites.

All of the sites are reasonably well run and no formal action was necessary.

The Green Lane Caravan Site continued to provide several problems for the Caravan Site Committee. Many improvements to the site were made; a Community Centre hut was erected in order to provide facilities on the site for a pre-school nursery, and a welfare centre where clinics can be held. The supply of electricity to the caravans has proved to be a much appreciated amenity, allowing the installation of television sets in most of the caravans and doing away with dangerous oil heaters.

Work commenced on the Lingfield Caravan Site towards the end of the year. This site is owned by the Council and will provide for 73 caravans. In addition to the provision of an ablution block, each site is to have a soil connection to enable internal sanitary fittings to be connected to the drainage system. Main drainage will be available to the site by means of a connection to the main trunk sewer from Blindley Heath, which runs fairly near to the site.

It is envisaged that the rents for sites will be about £4, and thus provides sites for the larger caravans and mobile homes. This site will also stop the illegal stationing of caravans on private land, as has been the practice in the past, and which have been difficult to deal with under Town Planning Acts when there has been no alternative site available to persons who have burdened themselves with an expensive caravan.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food Annual Report on Rats and Mice is shown below. The infestation found in the sewers was minimal, confined to a small section of sewers in Limpsfield.

Year ended 31st December 1967

In addition to rodent control and disinfection work, the Rodent Operator deals with infestations of fleas and cockroaches, etc. There were no bed bug infestations reported during the year and the 3 infestations of fleas were due to dog and poultry fleas.

Disinfestation

In addition to rodent control and disinfection work, the Rodent Operator deals with infestations of fleas and cockroaches, etc. There were no bed bug infestations reported during the year and the 3 infestations of fleas were due to dog and poultry fleas.

The service for the destruction of wasps' nests was in demand during the summer and 72 nests were destroyed. This work is carried out during the evening, which has been found to be the best time of the day to deal with them.

A free service is provided to the elderly, who are incapable of dealing with nests on their property. The normal charge for this service is £1. 1. -d per nest and is good value, particularly when several visits have to be made in order to destroy some nests.

Petroleum (Regulation) Acts 1928 & 1936

73 inspections and visits were made under the above Acts and they were mainly inspections of new tank installations. The increase in distribution costs has made the small petrol storage tanks uneconomic and there have been a considerable number of installations of large capacity tanks. Several filling stations have replaced their old pumps with the modern type.

The Council joined the Association of Petroleum Acts Administration and the meetings, where the latest information on all aspects of petroleum storage and handling are discussed, are found to be invaluable in keeping up-to-date.

1967 saw the installation of the first unattended self-service petrol pump in the district. The comparatively new site at Godstone was one of 30 sites in the country to be chosen for the introduction of a self-service pump using the pound note acceptor. After careful consideration of all the hazards, the Council were recommended to approve the application for this site. Situated on the A22, the installation provides a useful service to motorists after the attended sites have closed.

With the increase in mechanical gardening aids, a large assortment of portable plastic and tin containers for storage of petroleum spirit are presented to filling station attendants, into which they are asked to dispense petrol. After representations from one or two filling stations, the Council was recommended to make an additional condition to licences for the storage and sale of spirit, precluding the use of containers other than the approved purpose made can. A certain amount of resentment has been found at some garages, but generally customers have been willing to spend 15/- on a regulation container when the potential hazards of storage of petroleum spirit have been explained to them.

